



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COLOMBIA.

*Prevalence of smallpox in Panama.*PANAMA, COLOMBIA, *September 28, 1901.*

SIR: I beg to say that for several months past there have been cases of smallpox in this city.

This fact has been promptly reported to the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service in Washington and noted on each bill of health given at this port

The gunboat *Ranger* and the battleship *Iowa* were advised of this immediately on their arrival at Panama.

The spread has been so great that I feel it my further duty to notify the department of the facts as they at present exist.

The doctors report to me that there are in the city something like from 100 to 150 cases, and that these are in private houses in various parts of the city, and no sign is placed there to indicate its presence. There are no efforts being made to control the spread of the disease.

I do not cable, because notice has heretofore been given as above stated.

Respectfully,

H. A. GUDGER,
United States Consul General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *October 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 8, 1901:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial. Of the deaths reported above, 1 was from chronic malaria; the other reported as due to paralysis. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: October 2, steamship *Foxhall*; crew, 26; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 6, steamship *Banes*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

*Report from Port Limon—Fruit port—Yellow fever.*PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *October 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 12, 1901:

Present estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from

yellow fever during the week, 2 cases, 1 death; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fevers. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. Since October 1, 6 cases of yellow fever and 1 death therefrom in Port Limon.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: October 6, steamship *Kitty*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 7, steamship *Alene*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, 5; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 9, steamship *Brookline*; crew, 32; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Ciudad de Cadiz*; crew, 92; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, 24; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 10, steamship *Columbia*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 11, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 36; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Furnel*; crew, 48; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 12, steamship *Stillwater*; crew, 27; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, October 7, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command, for the week ended October 5, 1901:

Matanzas.—Fourteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 16.13 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Senility, 2; tuberculosis, 1; congenital debility, 1; drowning, 1; malarial fever, 1; enterocolitis, 1; heart disease, 1; arterio sclerosis, 1; tuberculous meningitis, 1; other causes, 4. One case of diphtheria was reported. Three vessels were inspected and passed on arrival and 1 passed without inspection. Six bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Twenty-six health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island. Sixteen pieces of baggage were inspected and passed, and 18 pieces of baggage per steamship *Chalmette* were disinfected. The American steamship *Chalmette* bound for New Orleans, La.; the American schooner *Clover*, bound for Sabine, Tex., and the American schooner *Wave*, bound for Key West, Fla., were disinfected October 3, 4, and 5, 1901, respectively.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 8 deaths